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superior quality, fresh from the mills. It being constantly renewed and transported into the interior, is delivered to the consumer within a few days of the time of its manufacture, and is in every way

Superior to Any Other Powder market. We have been awarded successively

Three Gold Medals!

At the MECHANICAL INSTITUTE and the State Agricultural Society for the superiority of our products over all others. We call attention to our

Hercules Powder, Which combines all the force of other strong explosives now in use, and the lifting force of the very

BEST BLASTING POWDER! Thus making it vastly superior to any other compound now in use

Circular containing a full description of the Powder can be obtained on application at the office of any of our agents.

JOHN F. LOHE, Sec'y.

EVERYBODY!

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AN RETURN HOME WITH A PRESENT that will not fail to please friend and the

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All Styles of Carriages & Wagons On Hand.

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THE PALACE RENO'S LEADING HOTEL

Light Sunny Rooms, Restaurant Attached, Fine Billiard Parlor,

EVERY ATTENTION PAID TO GUESTS. Polite and accommodating attendants in every department. The house is first-class throughout, is open day and night, and every attention is shown to travelers. AL. WHITE.

UNION SALOON. NORTHWEST CORNER OF VIRGIN and Second Streets.

RENO. CHASE & CHURCH. The best quality of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Fine Billiard and Pool Tables attached for the accommodation of guests.

James Moore's brand of Whisky a Specialty

Call and See Us.

IMPOUNDED. ONE BROWN MARE WITH TWO WHITE hind feet; one black colt; one bay filly and one roan horse, all of them branded on left hip, but brand indistinguishable. said horses are now in the pound, and if not called for within two days, will be advertised and sold at Constable's sale.

Constable Reno Township.

CATTLE FOR SALE! THERE ARE FIFTY HEAD OF KENTUCKY Short-Horn or Durham Cattle at A. Benson's Corral for sale. There are thirty Thoroughbred Bittles, one and two, and twenty full-blooded Hotters, ones and twos. Call soon and get bargains. F. M. MAYES, Oct 26 At Golden Eagle Hotel.

A. O. U. W. NEVADA LODGE, NO. 4 A. O. U. W., meets every Tuesday night in McCall Hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend. O. O. MONROE, M. W. Oct 26 H. SAMPLE, Recorder

POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Congress, GEO. W. JASSIDY, Of Elko County.

For Justice Supreme Court, W. M. SEWELL, Of Esmeralda County.

For Presidential Electors, THEODORE WINTERS, Of Washoe County.

J. A. HARDIN, Of Humboldt County.

O. G. Thomas, Of Lyon County.

For State University Regents, (Long Term) M. S. BONNIFIELD, Of Humboldt County.

S. D. KING, Of Washoe County. (Short Term) F. M. EDMUNDS, Of Storey County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Senator, GEO. ALT, Of Glendale.

Assemblymen, A. D. GRIFFEN, Of Reno.

P. H. MULCAHY, Of Reno.

N. A. HUMMEL, Of Wadsworth.

Sheriff, L. J. FLINT, Of Reno.

District Attorney, C. A. JONES, Of Reno.

Recorder, J. B. WILLIAMS, Of Reno.

County Commissioner (Long Term), GEO. ANDREWS, Of Reno.

County Commissioner (Short Term), GEO. FRASIER, Of Wadsworth.

Treasurer, D. D. BOWEN, Of Reno.

Public Administrator, H. P. BROWN, Of Reno.

Surveyor, PERRY POWERS, Of Reno.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS. Justice of the Peace, J. S. GILSON, Of Reno.

Constable, THOS. WHEELER, Of Reno.

School Trustee (Long Term), C. J. BROOKINS, Of Reno.

School Trustee (Short Term), CHAS. GULLING, Of Reno.

COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Reno.....J. T. Longabaugh, Chairman.

O. H. Perry, Secretary and Treasurer. J. P. Richardson. J. P. Phillips. J. S. Gilson.

Wadsworth.....J. O. Gregory. Verdi.....N. J. Foxwell. Franktown.....T. A. Read. Glendale.....A. J. Smith.

CHAMBERLAIN & THYES.

CHAMBERLAIN & THYES

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

First National Bank Building, RENO, NEVADA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR STATE OF NEVADA FOR SCHMIDT'S SARSAPARILLA AND IRON WATER

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SIERRA BEER! SIERRA BEER! We Handle Exclusively the Finest and Cheapest BEER on the Market.

The Cheapest Place in Reno

FOR PARLOR AND COOK STOVES

AND PLUMBING, Hardware, Groceries, Paints, Oils, Window Glass

and Pocket Cutlery.

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DR. H. BERGSTEIN, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHEUR

Office:—Rooms 1 and 2 Sunderland's Block Virginia Street, Re. o.

Residence:—Corner Chestnut and Second Sts., Powning's Addition.

DR. M. A. GREENLAW, DENTIST

ROOMS over Tassell's Shoe Store, in Powning's New Brick, east side of Virginia street. All work skillfully performed and satisfaction guaranteed.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

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CHAS. A. JONES. ROBERT M. CLARKE.

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Reeno Office, Virginia St., in Powning's New Brick Building.

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Deeds and other papers drawn and acknowledged taken at reasonable rates.

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E. C. McCLELLAN, C. E.

Represent U. S. Land and Mineral

SURVEYOR FOR NEVADA.

GENERAL LAND AGENT Mines laid out and surveyed for patent. Lands surveyed, Applications, Contracts, Payments on land, and all matters appertaining to taking up and holding land of the State or Government attended to. Shall keep fully posted as to all lands taken up and vacant in the Eastern part of the State. Address, ELKO or RENO, P. O. Box 2

RIVERSIDE HOTEL, (FORMERLY LAKE HOUSE.)

Reno, - - - Nevada.

W. R. CHAMBERLAIN, Proprietor.

I HAVE RENOVATED AND REMODELED this beautiful situated Hotel, on the banks of the Truckee river, and I am now prepared to furnish

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND LODGING

Free Coach to and from all Trains.

Extending a cordial invitation to all my old friends and patrons, I am yours, W. R. CHAMBERLAIN. my31-34

ANDREW BENSON, PROPRIETOR OF Livery, Feed and Sale Stable, STOCK COCHERS AND COALERS, RENO, NEVADA. First-Class Turnouts. Transient Stock Carefully Provided For. Charges to Suit the Times.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION issued out of the District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for Washoe County, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered in said Court on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1888, in favor of Wm. Lewis & Co. against Henry Ritter, for the sum of four hundred and seventy seven and fifty-two hundredths dollars (\$477.52), together with cost of suit and interest; I have levied on all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant, of, in and to the following described property, to-wit:

Fifty-four gallons whiskey; 3,750 cigars; 5 gallons gin, more or less; 2 gallons whiskey, more or less; 2 gallons rum, more or less; 3 gallons brandy, more or less; 3 gallons wine, more or less; 3 gallons brandy, more or less; 3 gallons wine, more or less; 1 clock; 1 beer chest; 1 writing desk; 3 statures; 3 bottles benedictine; 2 bottles punch; 1 bottle peppermint; 1 keg rye whiskey; 10 bottles appollinaris; 24 decks cards; 6 chairs; 1 table; 1 stool; 4 chairs; 1 patent cork drawer; 1 beer; 1 screen; 3/4 bottles absinthe; 3 bottles marshmalo; 2 1/2 bottles bitters; 1 bottle kimmel; 4 bottles Scotch whiskey; 1 pack tooth-picks; 2 bottles absinthe; 14 bottles cider; 11 1/2 bottles bitters; 1 white broom; 3 bottles pommade; 3 bottles port wine, more or less; 1 gallon gin, more or less; 2 gallons whiskey, more or less; 3 quarts white rye, more or less; 3 gallons rum, more or less; 1 gallon demijohn; 1 can sugar; 1 half-gallon demijohn; 1 lemon squeezer; 3 bottles gin; 6 bottles brandy; 8 bottles Lithuanian; 1 patent cork drawer; 1 tub; 1 bucket; 1 half-gallon measure; 2 funnels; 1 sieve; 2 mealters; 1 ice pick; 1 cork screw; 1 tongue; 13 spoons; 2 trays; 1 lime stand; 8 bar bottles; 6 part bottles whiskey; 2 part bottles brandy; 2 part bottles gin; 2 part bottles rum; 2 part bottles sherry; 2 part bottles wine; 1 bottle Scotch whiskey; 1 tany bottle; 30 beer glasses; 15 whiskey glasses; 3 spoon holders; 8 sherry wine glasses; 18 cocktail glasses; 8 glass glasses; 2 champagne glasses; 1 cognac glass; 12 lemonade glasses; 12 Tom and Jerry mugs; 1 punch glass; 1 cigar outer; 1 glass hat; 1 cigar lighter; 1 set dice and box; 1 rug; 2 oil cloths; 6 cuspidors; 2 gas lamps; 1 ball; 20 ball at champagne; 1 shelf-board; 1 cross partition; 1 sideboard bar.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 12th day of November, A. D. 1888, at one o'clock P. M. of said day, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said Henry Ritter, in and to the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's claim besides all costs, interest and accruing costs. The sale will take place at the "St Elmo" saloon of H. Ritter, situated on Virginia St., Reno, Washoe County, Nevada, at public auction for cash in hand to the highest and best bidder.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1888.

L. J. FLINT, Sheriff.

NATHAN'S

PAIR, FALL AND WINTER STOCK Is New and Complete

Just Received

A FINE STOCK OF LATEST STYLES IN FURNISHING GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, Etc.

—AT THE OLD— Pioneer Store,

WEST SIDE VIRGINIA ST., RENO.

Call around and examine and price the goods. M. NATHAN.

RICHARD HERZ, RENO, - - - NEVADA.

Call around and examine and price the goods. M. NATHAN.

Second Ward—Judges, O. H. Perry, L. L. Crockett, Frank Bell. Polls at Powning's building, Second street, between Sierra and Virginia streets

Third Ward—Judges, Little Jamison, C. W. Perry, M. Hawcroft. Polls at Engine house.

Wadsworth, No. 2—Judges, D. H. Ehler, Felix McCormack, William McPherson. Polls at Justice's office.

Huffaker's, No. 3—Judges, John Wright, Dan Huffaker, A. M. Lamb. Polls at Huffaker's house.

V. No. 4—Judges, Geo. R. Smith, H. C. May, A. P. Marker. Polls at school house.

Male No. 6—Judges, R. H. Kinney, E. Spencer, J. O. Sessions. Polls at Glendale school house

V. No. 7—Judges, J. E. Southerness, John Moutz, O. Haller. Polls at May's Hotel.

Pyramid No. 9—Judges, Frank Dickinson, Joe Ghior, John Mallon. Polls at building opposite Hotel, lower town.

Salt Marsh No. 12—Judges, L. Adams, C. O. Norton, J. M. Adams. Polls at Adams' house.

Duck Flat No. 10—Judges, James Richardson, B. P. Murphy. Polls at Richardson's house.

Feavine No. 8—Judges, F. Lemmon, N. A. Merrill, Dennis Hogan. Polls at F. Lemmon's house.

Franktown No. 5—Judges, Jerry Corrao, Samuel Clitz, C. M. Cobb. Polls at Justice office

Attest: L. J. FLINT, Sheriff.

T. V. JULIEN, Clerk.

CLEARANCE SALE. OF TOYS AT THE PALACE BAKERY.

—In order to make room for all our— TOYS AND HOLIDAY GOODS

Have got to go. We will also get you anything we have not in stock at San Francisco prices (freight added). Bring us your catalogue and be convinced.

ATTENTION REPUBLICANS! THERE WILL BE CANDIDATES' MEETINGS at the following named precincts on the dates given:

Reno.....Saturday, November 8

By order of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Of the Washoe Republican County Central Committee. cc26d

ZIGLER'S FURNITURE STORE

Repairing and Upholstering Promptly Attended to

J. SEPH A. ZIGLER HAS OPENED First-class furniture store, corner of Commercial Row and Sierra street, in McCall building, opposite Masonic Hall. Feb 18

NEW WORK—GOOD WORK. J. R. ORANE HAS LEASED THE GREER Shop and is prepared to do all kinds of

Blacksmithing and Wagon-making

At the lowest prices. Steel working a specialty. All work warranted and done promptly. No delays

NATIONAL
Republican Ticket.
FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON
OF INDIANA.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
LEVI P. MORTON,
OF NEW YORK.

SENATOR STEWART.
A Mottling Protection Speech at
the Opera House Last Night.

Notwithstanding the rain McKissick's Opera House was well filled to listen to the remarks of Senator Stewart, and for two hours he kept his audience well entertained and was often applauded.

THE CHINESE QUESTION

Senator Stewart stated that for some time both the Democratic and Republican parties have been practically unanimous against the immigration of Chinese to the United States, and he therefore regretted that the subject should be dragged into politics and any attempt be made to make political capital out of it. At first it was difficult to make the people of the East understand that it was impossible for the Caucasians and Chinese to exist together on the Pacific Coast, but finally the Republican party realized the situation and resolved that the Chinese should be excluded, and to-day the people are indebted to that party for the absolute exclusion of the Chinese. Senator Stewart explained why the Chinese are dangerous to our civilization and related briefly the legislation of Congress on this question. When the Burlingame treaty came to the United States Senate, at which time Senator Stewart was a member of that body, it was thought that the right to naturalize the Chinese was implied by the term of the treaty. The Republican Senators from the Pacific Coast recognized the impropriety of Chinese naturalization, and to avoid this great evil, Mr. Conness, a Republican Senator from California offered an amendment to the treaty prohibiting the naturalization of Chinese, which was adopted by the Senate. If the Republicans had not thus moved in this matter the Chinese to-day would probably control the politics of the country.

Senator Stewart referred to the first question which took place in Congress on the Chinese question. This occurred at the time the naturalization laws were being amended in 1870. The House had passed a bill for this purpose. It was referred in the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary, then composed of Senators Trumbull, Conkling, Edmunds, Carpenter, Rice, Thurman and Stewart. Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, offered another bill to strike out the word "white" in the naturalization laws, so that there should be no distinction in the right of naturalization on account of race or color. An attempt was made in the Judiciary Committee to report the House bill and Senator Sumner's bill as one proposition, which was defeated by Senator Stewart, and the two bills were reported as separate measures. It was finally agreed that the Senate should vote on the House bill at half past 5 o'clock on the afternoon of July 2, 1870. At the time appointed for the final vote on the bill, and when debate was at an end, Mr. Sumner offered his bill as an amendment to the House bill. An attempt was then made to force a vote on Sumner's amendment, in which Senator Thurman joined. Senator Stewart opposed this, but finally he allowed a vote to be taken which resulted in 28 to 22 for Sumner's amendment. Senator Stewart then contended he had a right to debate the question and a motion to reconsider this vote was made. After a long and protracted debate, which was continued on the 4th of July until near 11 o'clock that night, a vote was had on the motion to reconsider. There were 27 votes for reconsideration and 14 against. Of the 27 votes for reconsideration 20 were Republicans and 7 Democrats.

Senator Stewart reviewed the various attempts made by Congress to exclude the Chinese and referred to the record of Gen. Harrison. He defended the various votes of Harrison and showed that he assisted in the passage of the Morro-Fair bill in the Senate in 1886, which bill was the most stringent one

on the subject ever passed by Congress. It would have become a law had it not been suppressed by the Democrats in the House Committee on Foreign Relations.

He gave the history of the late rejected treaty with China, which would have been of no benefit to the country without the amendments of the Republican Senate. He dwelt upon the Scott bill, which was introduced and passed by the House as a political trick to catch the Senate in a trap. He pictured the dismay of the Democrats when the Republicans considered the bill promptly and forced it through the Senate against the protests and sharp maneuvers of the Democrats, and showed with what determination the attempt to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was fought and defeated by the Republicans—15 Republicans and only 6 Democrats voting against reconsideration and 14 Democrats and 6 Republicans for reconsideration. The Senator derided the claim of the Democratic party that it is entitled to credit for passing the Scott bill, and exposed the shallowness of Cleveland's sentiments on the subject as shown in his message to Congress at the time the Scott bill was signed, wherein the President recommended the admission of all Chinese into the country who were on their way here when the bill was passed, which Senator Stewart aptly stated would mean the admission of all China, because every Chinaman who wanted to enter the United States could swear without fear of contradiction that he was on his way here when the bill passed.

Senator Stewart called attention to the sentiments of General Harrison as expressed in his letter of acceptance, and said that in view of the record of this Administration the Republican party alone could be trusted to secure proper legislation to exclude the Chinese whenever the question should again come before Congress.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Senator Stewart was particularly forcible in his remarks on the silver question. He rapidly sketched the history of the money metals from the early ages to the time the attempt was made in 1853 to demonetize gold (because gold was the plentiful and silver the scarcer metal), for the purpose of enhancing obligations, and showed that the world was prosperous when money was plenty and bankrupt when it was scarce. He condemned the leaders in the conspiracy which demonetized silver in 1873, and stated that the Act of 1873, which requires the purchase and coinage of not more than four million less than two million dollars' worth of silver per month, has saved the United States from utter bankruptcy by adding to the circulating medium more than \$380,000,000. He declared that the restoration of silver was the great financial question of the day, and reviewed with telling effect the method by which President Cleveland had depressed the price of silver more than 17 per cent. Although he was elected on a platform which declared for both gold and silver, he did not wait to be inaugurated before he violated his pledge to support it by addressing a letter to the Democratic members of the Forty-eighth Congress, urging the repeal of all laws providing for the coinage of silver. He followed this up in his inaugural message almost demanding the repeal of the Bland Act, and predicted utter ruin if this were not done. Then he sent George Walker, Consul-General at Paris, to inform the Latin Union Monetary Conference assembled in that city, that there was a growing sentiment in the United States in favor of the repeal of the Bland Act, and that the Administration would do all in its power to secure its repeal. In his annual message to Congress in 1890 he repeated what he had stated in his inaugural message. He also sent Marston Marble and Edward Atkinson, both gold bugs, to junket about in Europe at the expense of the United States, to obtain false arguments on the silver question from European bankers and bondholders. And when the Senate, in April last, amended the House bill authorizing the purchase of United States bonds by requiring the purchase and coinage of sufficient silver to take the place of national bank notes retired, and thus stop further contraction, the bill, through the influence of the Administration, when it was returned to the House, was smothered in the Democratic Committee of Ways and Means, and there it still lies. He condemned the President for the present stringency of the money market and provoked great enthusiasm by stating that he desired his commission to the Senate more for the purpose of exposing the rascality of the national banks and bondholders than for any other purpose, and that he meant to continue to agitate the question and do everything possible in his power to right the wrong of 1873 as long as he had a voice and a vote in the Senate. He stated that the Republican party was pledged by its party platform to an honest money, which was endorsed by Gen. Harrison, and that if Harrison was elected silver would be demonetized and be placed back to par. If Cleveland shall be re-elected he despaired of ever succeeding while he

was President. He therefore appealed to the miners of Nevada to stand by their interests and vote the Republican ticket.

THE TARIFF.

Senator Stewart discussed this subject elaborately, premising his general remarks by a concise and connected history of the conditions and legislation of the country from the time of the early American colonies to the present. His remarks on the subject were very instructive and were listened to with wrapt attention. He showed that one of the principal causes of the revolt of the colonies from Great Britain was the oppressive laws enforced by that country to prevent any manufactures in the colonies; that one of the principal causes of discontent against the Articles of Confederation in the early days of the Republic was the inability of the Government to levy customs duties, which difficulty was remedied by the provision in the Constitution giving Congress the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises, and to provide for the general welfare of the United States; that the first petition presented to Congress after the ratification of the Constitution was a prayer for a protective tariff law; that such a law was immediately passed; that Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Franklin, Hamilton, Calhoun, Clay, Webster, and all the other prominent men of the early Republic were ardent advocates of protection; that the prosperity of those days was due to our tariff laws, and that this policy without compromise or important opposition until after the election of Jackson in 1828. The speaker related the power of "King Cotton," which brought about the fatal compromise of 1853; the efforts of South Carolina to secure free trade, and likened the war then being waged against our protective tariff laws by the Cotton States to that of the South to-day against the industries of the North. He showed that the panic of 1857 due to the reductions of the tariff made in 1846 and 1857, although the evil effects of the tariff of 1846 were averted for some time by the discoveries of gold in California and Australia. The Republican party, as soon as it came into power in 1860, determined to restore prosperity to the country by a protective tariff, and in 1861 the Morrill tariff bill was passed, which exists to-day with some modifications. Under it, Senator Stewart said, the country has increased in wealth from sixteen thousand millions, in 1860, to sixty-five thousand millions to-day notwithstanding the destruction of eight thousand millions of property during the war. The present stagnation in business, he declared, was not due to the tariff, but to the insufficient supply of the circulating medium.

The Senator then called attention to the difference in value between the lands in the Northern and Southern States, the value of the land in the North being greatly in excess of the value of land in the South. This was due, he said, to the fact that the northern States abound in manufactures. He instanced the fact that the product of manufactures in the State of Ohio in 1890 amounted to \$348,905,390, while the value of the product of all the manufactures of the late eleven Confederate States was in the same year only \$240,514,205, while the area of farms in the Confederate States was at the same date 197,554,865 acres, of the aggregate value of \$1,229,953,624 and the entire area of farms in Ohio was only 24,629,226 acres, of the value of \$1,127,497,353, only \$102,461,271, less than the value of all the farms in the late Confederate States. He then pointed out that a new South had sprung up within the last few years, and if the growth of the new industries continues, portions of the South would soon rival the manufacturing centers of the North. The resources of the South give promise of a grand future, still the representatives of that section in Congress are endeavoring to blind the people to the fact that the future of the South depends upon a protective tariff and by their voices and their votes are trying to strike down their infant industries for the benefit of securing the support of a foreign element in New York city and its surroundings in the Presidential election.

Senator Stewart referred to the tariffs of other countries by which they protected themselves against all the world. He showed there was no hope for the United States to acquire any foreign markets and that England and her colonies and other European Nations legislated specially against the products of this country by subsidies to steamships, by tariffs and otherwise. As to the Mills bill, the Senator declared it to be sectional in all its features and aimed at the destruction of all the industries of Nevada, such as wool, soda, borax, copper, sulphur, etc. He said that as this country had prospered as none other had by a protective tariff he wanted this Government not to enter upon any new or untried policy, but would have it maintain the policy for which the colonies separated from the mother country, which policy included not only political, but financial, industrial and commercial independence. He further stated that no man had a right to ask for cheaper goods in this

country could be made here by free labor, and if he was not satisfied he should leave.

PROSECUTION OF NEVADA.

Senator Stewart paid his respects to Stockholder, of the General Land Office, for his proposed prosecutions of the miners of Nevada for cutting timber for all mining and domestic purposes. He said there was no doubt that the people were authorized to use the scrubby growth found on the mountain tops and in the canyons, and hauled at great risk and expense many miles to be used at our mills for reducing ore, by the Act of June 3, 1878, but the Commissioner had secured an appropriation of \$300,000 for the spy system and he probably thought it just as well to spend it on a lot of blackmailers and political mendicants at the expense of Nevada, to get rid of the money, as by any other method. It was hardly necessary for the Senator to assure us that he would resist any such schemes as this to the last degree. He thought it well to refer to this matter to show the regard held by this Administration for Nevada.

He then referred to the efforts of this Administration to destroy the Carson Mint, and that were it not for a Republican Senate a sufficient appropriation could not be obtained to conduct the institution, and the result would be that it would be lost to Nevada.

He also stated that our mail facilities had almost been destroyed by this Administration because it was necessary to appease the appetites of the Southern Confederates now in power at Washington.

He commented with severity on the usurpation of the veto power by the President, which was incorporated in the Constitution by the framers of that instrument with the idea that it would only be used to protect the Executive from encroachments on his authority. With this in view all the early Presidents were extremely cautious to exercise this power. Washington vetoed only two bills, one of which was manifestly unconstitutional, and the other was passed through an oversight of Congress. Jefferson, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Taylor and Fillmore never used the veto power, and Lincoln exercised it but once. Down to the inauguration of Cleveland 113 bills in all were vetoed, while during the three years of Cleveland's Administration he has vetoed over 310 bills.

Senator Stewart created some astonishment by producing a bill which had been "pocket-vetoed" by President Cleveland bearing the following title:

"An Act to prevent the employment of convict labor and alien labor upon public buildings and other public works and convict labor in the preparation of manufactures of materials for public works and to regulate the manner of letting contracts therefor."

This bill was presented to the President three days before the adjournment of the second session of the last Congress, but as he refused to return it before the adjournment the bill was lost, or in other words, was "pocket-vetoed." This bill was one of about fifty others lost in the same way. This act of Cleveland plainly shows that he is not a friend of the laboring man. Senator Stewart cited one instance of what this law would prevent had it been signed. He said that shortly after Cleveland failed to sign the bill the Commissioner of Indian Affairs let a contract with the penitentiary of Tennessee for the making of 600 wagons.

He answered the charge that the Republican party had squandered the public domain by reviewing the various laws passed by Congress providing for the disposal of public lands, and showed that hundreds of millions of acres of land had passed into the hands of speculators because of unwise legislation under Democratic administrations, and that the homestead law which has done more to populate the country than any other act, was vetoed by President Buchanan, and finally became a law when the Republican party first came into power. He also stated that about thirty millions of acres of land was granted under Buchanan's administration to aid in the construction of railroads. This was the inauguration of the policy of granting lands to railroads so much decried now by Democratic orators.

Thd meeting closed with three cheers for the Republican ticket and protection.

A WARNING.

The modes of death's approach are various, and statistics show conclusively that more persons die from diseases of the Throat and Lungs than any other. It is probable that everyone, without exception, receives vast numbers of Tubercle Germs into the system and where these germs fall upon suitable soil they start into life and develop, at first slowly and is shown by a slight tickling sensation in the throat and if allowed to continue their ravages they extend to the lungs producing Consumption and to the head, causing Catarrh. Now all this is dangerous and if allowed to proceed will in time cause death. At the onset you must act with promptness; allowing a cold to go without attention is dangerous and may cost you your life. As soon as you feel that something is wrong with your Throat, Lungs or Nostrils, obtain a bottle of Boecher's German Syrup. It will give you immediate relief.

F. LEVY & BRO.
THE LEADERS IN
DRY GOODS, CARPETS,
—AND—
FANCY GOODS.
One Price to All.
"NEVER RIP"
Jerseys.
WE ARE NEVER UNDER-SOLD.
AGENTS FOR
NEVER RIP JERSEYS.
—AND—
Centemeri Kid Gloves,
RENO, NEV.
One Price to All.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
RENO, NEVADA.
Capital Paid in, \$200,000. Surplus Fund, \$70,000.
Collections Carefully Made and Promptly Accounted For.
ACCOUNTS OF MERCHANTS, BANKS, BANKERS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
OFFICERS:
D. A. BENDER, President. G. W. MAPES, Vice-President. C. T. BENDER, Cash.
GEORGE H. TAYLOR, Assistant Cashier.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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